B1 Figure 1a provides a schematic of a cross section of an adhesive matrix containing microcapsules. Figure 1b provides a schematic of the release of the microcapsules from the adhesive matrix.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 19, with the following rewritten paragraph:

B2 Figure 9 provides the release curve (concentration versus time) of Sulfanilamidum from two portions of an adhesive film sample with polyethylene glycol.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 24, with the following rewritten paragraph:

B3 Figures 11a and 11b are SEM images of the surface of a solidified adhesive containing 16.2 % PEG 600 before extraction with aqueous solution.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 26, with the following rewritten paragraph:

B4 Figures 12a and 12b are SEM images of the surface of the adhesive of Figures 11a and 11b after extraction with aqueous solution.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 30, with the following rewritten paragraph:

B5 Any desired medicament, pharmaceutical composition, therapeutic agent, or other desired substance may be delivered to a wound that has been sealed with the disclosed adhesives. In a preferred embodiment, the medicament incorporated into the adhesive and delivered to the wound is encapsulated using known microencapsulation technologies. In other embodiments, the medicament is added directly to the adhesive. The adhesives of a preferred embodiment belong to the class of cyanoacrylate adhesives. In order to facilitate release of the medicament from the

adhesive matrix, a defect or pore forming agent is formulated into the adhesive. Figure 1a provides a schematic of medicament-containing microcapsules incorporated within an adhesive matrix. The matrix may also include a defect or pore forming agent, typically a hydrophilic polymer or water soluble salt. Upon contact with an aqueous solution (e.g., blood or tissue fluid), the defect or pore forming agent may be solubilized, leaving behind passageways into the interior of the adhesive matrix. The microencapsulated medicament may then be released from the adhesive matrix through these defects or pores (Figure 1b).

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 32, line 27, with the following rewritten paragraph:

While not wishing to be limited to any particular mechanism, it is believed that when the solidified adhesive contacts an aqueous saline solution, PEG in the solid film is dissolved into the aqueous solution and leaves passage pores and defects behind. The microcapsules entrapped in the glue are thereby directly exposed to water in the channels formed by the defect generator, i.e., PEG. This process accelerates the diffusion of the antibiotic to the saline solution. Figures 11a and 11b are SEM images of the surface of a solidified adhesive containing 16.2 % PEG 600 before extraction with aqueous solution. Figures 12a and 12b are SEM images of the surface of the same adhesive after extraction with aqueous solution. The solidified adhesive after extraction exhibits cracks and fissures not present before extraction.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 37, line 25, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The HPLC chromatogram of an extractive solution of solidified Super Glue™ film containing DSP microcapsules is shown in Figure 19c. The peak at 10.7 min is observable, indicating the release of DSP. The peak at 14.4 min is also observable, indicating that part of the DSP has decomposed during the storage of the extractive solution.